

## § 122.2

19 CFR Ch. I (4–1–14 Edition)

### § 122.2 Other Customs laws and regulations.

Except as otherwise provided for in this chapter, and insofar as such laws and regulations are applicable, aircraft arriving or having arrived from or departing for any foreign port or place, and the persons and merchandise, including baggage, carried thereon, shall be subject to the laws and regulations applicable to vessels to the extent that such laws and regulations are administered or enforced by Customs, as provided in 19 U.S.C. 1644 and 1644a.

[T.D. 88–12, 53 FR 9292, Mar. 22, 1988, as amended by T.D. 98–74, 63 FR 51288, Sept. 25, 1998]

### § 122.3 Availability of forms.

The forms mentioned in this part may be purchased from the director of port of entry. A small quantity of each form is set aside by port directors for free distribution and official use.

### § 122.4 English language required.

A translation in the English language shall be attached to the original and each copy of any form or document written or printed in a foreign language.

### § 122.5 Reproduction of Customs forms.

(a) *Specifications.* Subject to approval by Customs, the forms mentioned in this part may be printed by private parties if the specified size, wording arrangement, style and size of type, and quality of paper are used.

(b) *Exceptions.* Port directors may accept privately printed copies of the General Declaration (Customs Form 7507) and air cargo manifest (Customs Form 7509) which are different from the official forms. The privately printed forms shall include all information required on the official forms. The differences allowed are:

(1) *General Declaration.* Customs Form 7507 may be printed in several languages, so long as the form includes an English version. The instructions on the reverse side of the official form may be omitted.

(2) *Air cargo manifest.* Customs Form 7509 may be changed to allow for additional information used by the airline.

## Subpart B—Classes of Airports

### § 122.11 Designation as international airport.

(a) *Procedure.* International airports, as defined in §122.1(e), will be designated after due investigation to establish that sufficient need exists in any port to justify such designation and to determine the airport best suited for such purpose. In each case, a specific airport will be chosen. International airports will be publicly owned, unless circumstances require otherwise.

(b) *Withdrawal of designation.* The designation as an international airport may be withdrawn for any of the following reasons:

(1) The amount of business clearing through the airport does not justify maintenance of inspection equipment and personnel;

(2) Proper facilities are not provided or maintained by the airport;

(3) The rules and regulations of the Federal Government are not followed; or

(4) Some other location would be more useful.

(c) *Providing office space to the Federal Government.* Each international airport shall provide, without cost to the Federal Government, proper office and other space for the sole use of Federal officials working at the airport. A suitable paved loading area shall be supplied by each airport at a place convenient to the office space. The loading area shall be kept for the use of aircraft entering or clearing through the airport.

### § 122.12 Operation of international airports.

(a) *Entry, clearance and charges.* International airports are open to all aircraft for entry and clearance at no charge by Customs. However, charges may be assessed by the airport for commercial or private use of the airport.

(b) *Servicing of aircraft.* When an aircraft enters or clears through an international airport, it shall be promptly serviced by airport personnel solely on the basis of order of arrival or readiness for departure. Servicing charges imposed by the airport operators shall not be greater than the schedule of

charges in effect at the airport in question.

(c) *FAA rules; denial of permission to land*—(1) *Federal Aviation Administration*. International airports must follow and enforce any requirements for airport operations, including airport rules that are set out by the Federal Aviation Administration in 14 CFR part 91.

(2) *Customs and Border Protection*. CBP, based on security or other risk assessments, may limit the locations where aircraft entering the United States from a foreign port or place may land. Consistent with § 122.32(a) of this Title, CBP has the authority to deny aircraft permission to land in the United States, based upon security or other risk assessments.

(3) *Commercial aircraft*. Permission to land at an international airport may be denied to a commercial aircraft if advance electronic information for incoming foreign cargo aboard the aircraft has not been received as provided in § 122.48a except in the case of emergency or forced landings.

(4) *Private Aircraft*. Permission to land at an international airport will be denied if the pilot of a private aircraft arriving from a foreign port or place fails to submit an electronic manifest and notice of arrival pursuant to § 122.22, except in the case of emergency or forced landings.

(d) *Additional requirements*. Additional requirements may be put into effect at a particular airport as the needs of the Customs port served by the airport demand.

[T.D. 88-12, 53 FR 9292, Mar. 22, 1988, as amended by CBP Dec. 03-32, 68 FR 68170, Dec. 5, 2003; CBP Dec. 08-43, 73 FR 68309, Nov. 18, 2008]

#### § 122.13 List of international airports.

The following is a list of international airports of entry designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

##### *Location and Name*

Albany, N.Y.—Albany County Airport  
Baudette, Minn.—Baudette International Airport  
Bellingham, Wash.—Bellingham International Airport  
Brownsville, Tex.—Brownsville International Airport  
Burlington, Vt.—Burlington International Airport

Calexico, Calif.—Calexico International Airport  
Caribou, Maine—Caribou Municipal Airport  
Chicago, Ill.—Midway Airport  
Cleveland, Ohio—Cleveland Hopkins International Airport  
Cut Bank, Mont.—Cut Bank Airport  
Del Rio, Tex.—Del Rio International Airport  
Detroit, Mich.—Detroit City Airport  
Detroit, Mich.—Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport  
Douglas, Ariz.—Bisbee-Douglas International Airport  
Duluth, Minn.—Duluth International Airport  
Duluth, Minn.—Sky Harbor Airport  
El Paso, Tex.—El Paso International Airport  
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport  
Friday Harbor, Wash.—Friday Harbor Seaplane Base  
Grand Forks, N. Dak.—Grand Forks International Airport  
Great Falls, Mont.—Great Falls International Airport  
Havre, Mont.—Havre City-County Airport  
Houlton, Maine—Houlton International Airport  
International Falls, Minn.—Falls International Airport  
Juneau, Alaska—Juneau Municipal Airport  
Juneau, Alaska—Juneau Harbor Seaplane Base  
Ketchikan, Alaska—Ketchikan Harbor Seaplane Base  
Key West, Fla.—Key West International Airport  
Laredo, Tex.—Laredo International Airport  
Massena, N.Y.—Richards Field  
Maverick, Tex.—Maverick County Airport  
McAllen, Tex.—Miller International Airport  
Miami, Fla.—Chalk Seaplane Base  
Miami, Fla.—Miami International Airport  
Minot, N.Dak.—Minot International Airport  
Nogales, Ariz.—Nogales International Airport  
Ogdensburg, N.Y.—Ogdensburg Harbor  
Ogdensburg, N.Y.—Ogdensburg International Airport  
Oroville, Wash.—Dorothy Scott Airport  
Oroville, Wash.—Dorothy Scott Seaplane Base  
Pembina, N.Dak.—Pembina Municipal Airport  
Port Huron, Mich.—St. Clair County International Airport  
Port Townsend, Wash.—Jefferson County International Airport  
Ranier, Minn.—Ranier International Seaplane Base  
Rochester, N.Y.—Rochester-Monroe County Airport  
Rouses Point, N.Y.—Rouses Point Seaplane Base  
San Diego, Calif.—San Diego International Airport (Lindbergh Field)  
Sandusky, Ohio—Griffing-Sandusky Airport